VETROV, A.V.

Calculations according to the limiting state of flexible wooden rods. Trudy GISI, no.30:157-171 '61 (MIRA 16:9)

VETROV, A.V., kand.tekhn.nauk

New types of metal joints for bearing wooden members. Trudy GISI no.25:61-71 '56. (MIRA 11:5)
(Framing (Building)) (Building, Wooden)

BARDUS, A.M., inzh.; VETROV, B.A., inzh.

Temporary bolting of main workings in the Western Donets Basin mines. Bezop.truda v prom. 5 no.9:24-26 S '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Trest Pavlogradshakhtostroy.
(Donets Basin--Mine roof bolting)

POFANOV, A.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; LEYSOV, Ye.I., inzh.; YEL'KIN, S.A., inzh.; MILYAYEV, M.N., inzh.; PASTUKHOV, A.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; DZEMYAN, S.K., inzh.; KOSNAREV, A.S., inzh.; KLEYN, A.L., kand.tekhn.nauk; DANILOV, A.M., inzh.; FILIPPOV, A.S., kand.tekhn.nauk; SALTANOV, G.F., inzh.; VETROV, B.G., inzh.; PISARENKO, G.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; RADYA, V.S., inzh.; GEROTSKIY, V.A., inzh.

In the Ural Mountain Region Scientific Research Institute for Ferrous Metals. Stal' 22 no.10:892,916,938,953 O'62. (MIRA 15:10)
(Ural Mountain region—Metallurgical research)

VETROV, B. N.

USSR/Atomic and Molecular Physics - Heat, D-4

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Fizika, No 12, 1956, 34398

Author: Vetrov, B. N., Todes, O. M.

Institution: None

Title: Heat Transfer in Tubes with Packing

Original Periodical: Zh. tekhn. fiziki, 1956, 26, No 4, 800-808

Abstract: An experimental investigation was made of the heat transfer from air to the walls of a tube, filled with granular packing. The charge used was lead shot 2 mm in diameter, quartz sand with an average particle diameter of 1 and 3 mm, and steel balls 6 mm in diameter. Experiments with sand were carried out for a range of Reynolds numbers from 0 to 245; the obtained values of the heat transfer coefficient ranged from 16.2 to 48 kcal/m^2hr deg. In experiments with steel balls, the range of Reynolds numbers was extended to Re = 632; α = 25.6 - 90 kcal/m^2hr deg. The experiment carried out with shot gave approximately the same results as for steel balls. In experiments with increasing values of Reynolds numbers, only a slow gradual increase in α with stream speed, was observed and not a direct proportionality to the latter. In the laminar region, the coefficient of heat transfer

USSR/Atomic and Molecular Physics - Heat, D-4

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Fizika, No 12, 1956, 34398

Author: Vetrov, B. N., Todes, O. M.

Institution: None

Title: Heat Transfer in Tubes with Packing

Original Periodical: Zh. tekhn. fiziki, 1956, 26, No 4, 800-808

Abstract: approaches a constant value, determined by the effective heat conductivity of the packing.

VETROV, B.N.; TODES, O.M.

Heat transmission in capped tubes. Zhur.tekh.fiz. 26 no.4:800-808 Ap '56. (MLRA 9:8)

(Heat--Transmission)

CARD 1 / 2 PA - 1257

SUBJECT USSR / PHYSICS
AUTHOR VETROV, B.N., TODES, O.M.
TITLE The Heat Transfer in Tubes with Depositions.
PERIODICAL Žurn. techn. fis, 26, fasc. 4, 800-808 (1956)
Publ. 4 / 1956 reviewed 9 / 1956

Theoretical analysis of the problem: The present work theoretically and experimentally investigates the heat transfer from a moved gas and from an immovable layer of solid particles to the walls of a tube. The velocity of the steady heat exchange through the wall of the tube is essentially determined by the effective heat conductivity λ_e of the layer. In the case of d/D > 1/12 the dependence of the NUSSELT number on an additional criterion for d/D must be considered. If the material of the deposited particles is not too much heat conductive, another criterion for λ_g / λ_s must yet be considered. Here d denotes the diamter of the deposited particles, D - diameter of the tube, λ_g and λ_s heat conductivity of the gas and of the solid particles respectively. In the case of a flowing gas REYNOLD'S and PRANDTL'S numbers must in addition be taken into account.
Experimental methods are discussed on the basis of a drawing showing the test order which, essentially, consists of a brass cylinder enclosed by an exterior shell through which water from the main flows. The height of the deposited layer can be regulated by means of a grid. Several thermopiles introduced into the cylinder through transversal channels leading through the shell

measure the difference in temperatures in the interior of the cylinder and in the surrounding medium.

Experimental results: A certain concrete experiment finished the following data: Air consumption - 91 litres per minute, = 5,45 m^3/hour. The flow velocity computed herefrom amounts to 1090 m/hour. The temperatures indicated by the thermopiles after temperature distribution has become steady are shown in a table. The coefficient of heat transfer from the cylindrical layer to the walls is then 25,7 KKal/m^2.hour.grad, and REYNOLD'S number on the occasion of this experiment amounts to 52,5. The results of all experiments which were carried out with sand are shown together in a table. At Re < 50 the values of the heat transfer coefficient fluctuate about 20 KKal/m^2.hour.grad. A special test carried out at Re = 0 by the method of quasistationary cooling of the entire tube furnishes the value 16,2 KKal/m^2.hour.grad for these coefficients. At Re → this coefficient probably tends towards the value 16, which agrees well with the data of other tests. Tests carried out in a similar manner with steel balls of 6 mm diameter (porosity ε = 0,40) furnish a value of ~ 22 for the heat transfer coefficient at Re → 0. Similar results were obtained also with shot with d = 2 mm.

INSTITUTION:

VETROV-B.N.

2

1958. Vetrov, B. N., and Todes, O. M., Propagation of heat waves due to the heating-up of furnace charges by a gas flow, III, (in Russian), *Zh. tekh. Fiz.* 25, 7, 1242–1247, July 1955.

This is the third and the final paper by the same authors on the subject of finding the coefficient of heat transfer from a hot gas flowing through a granulated material along a cylindrical vessel. The three papers appeared in the same issue of title source, 25, 7, July 1955, and are being reviewed currently. In the first paper under the title: "Measuring the coefficient of heat transfer from a flowing gas to a furnace charge," authors assumed only forced convection and neglected heat transfer by conduction. In the second paper under the title: "Heating granulated material by conduction along a cylindrical vessel at nonadiabatic conditions," authors describe an investigation of heat transfer along the same charge by conduction only. In this report, authors present the mathematical solution of the heat equation with boundary conditions existing in their experimental set-up, in which they take into account both forced convection and conductivity along the vessel. The solution giving the temperature as a function of time and distance from the front of the charge provides a formula for finding the convection heat transfer from the gas and the conductivity of the charge. As the conductivity at small velocities (small Reynolds numbers) cannot be neglected, authors propose a modified Nusselt number which would take this into account for small values of Reynolds number (in the relation Nusselt number-Reynolds number for forced convection). This would enable people in industry to evaluate directly the width of the heat wave in which they are mainly interested, without bothering about convection and conduction.

T. Leser, USA

VETROV, B.N.

5000

2

1567. Vetrov, B. N., and Todes, O. M., Heating granulated material by conduction along a cylindrical vessel at non-adiabatic conditions. II. (In Russian) *Zh. tekh. Fiz.* 25, 7, 1232–1241, July 1955.

This paper is the second one on the same subject published in the same issue of title source, 25, 7, July 1955. In the first paper, under the title "Measuring the coefficient of heat transfer from a flowing gas to a furnace charge," authors report on their investigations of heating a charge of granulated material in a cylindrical vessel by blowing hot air through it. The measurements gave a temperature-time curve from which authors evaluated heat transfer and other thermal coefficients of the charge, assuming heat-transfer by forced convection only and neglecting heat conduction. At large gas velocities, the thermal coefficients found experimentally gave good agreement with the established Nusselt number-Reynolds number relation for the forced convection. At small velocities, discrepancies appeared, due to conduction heat transfer along the charge itself, which was negligible at large velocities as compared with the forced convection heat transfer from the gas to the charge, but not so at small gas velocities.

In this paper, authors present results of heating a charge of granulated material by conduction only along the same cylindrical vessel. Theoretical solution was obtained in two stages. The first approximation was obtained by assuming that the charge is a solid cylinder (instead of porous granulated mass), and the boundary-value problem for the actual case was solved with the help of this first approximation. The experiments consisted of heating only the front of the charge and letting the heat be transferred by conduction along the charge (not letting the hot air through it), and plotting temperature-time curves. The experimental results agree with the theoretical solutions and authors are able to introduce a correction in their original results to make them agree with Nusselt number-Reynolds number relation.

T. Leser, USA

FD-3200

USSR/Physics - Thermodynamics, Applied

Card 1/1 Pub. 153-9/28

Author : Vetrov B. N. and Todes O. M.

Title : Measurement of heat emission coefficient from a gas flow to the furnace charge in conditions of non adiabatic heating. I.

Periodical : Zhur. Tekh. Fiz., 25, No 7, 1217-1231, 1955

Abstract : An indirect method is applied for determining the coefficient of heat emission by a hot gas stream to the furnace charge by comparing experimental with theoretical curves. The theoretical results were improved by deriving a formula for computing the volume coefficient of heat emission in real, i.e. non adiabatic conditions. These theoretical results agree with experimental data. Ten references, including 5 foreign.

Institution :

Submitted : June 5, 1954

VETROV, B. N.

FD-3201

USSR/Physics - Thermodynamics, Applied

Card 1/1 Pub. 153-10/28

Author : Vetrov B. N. and Todes O. M.

Title : Conductive heat transfer along granulated material in a pipe in non adiabatic conditions. II.

Periodical : Zhur. Tekh. Fiz, 25, No 7, 1232-1241, 1955

Abstract : A heat wave was theoretically deduced originating in heating of one end of pipe filled with granulated material and cooled on its lateral surface. The height of this wave decreases exponentially while the wave front moves with constant speed. Tests carried out on several pipes filled with steel balls or quartz sand confirmed the theoretical anticipations. Two references.

Institution :

Submitted : June 5, 1954

VETROV, B.N.

FD-3202

USSR/Physics - Thermodynamics, Applied

Card 1/1 Pub. 153-11/28

Author : Vetrov B. N. and Todes O. M.

Title : Heat wave propagation during heating of the furnace charge by a gas stream. III.

Periodical : Zhur. Tekh. Fiz., 25, No 7, 1242-1247, 1955

Abstract : The two previous articles are generalized to a case of heat exchange between the gas stream and the furnace charge in non adiabatic conditions taking into account the conductive heat transfer along the charge. The previously derived equations of thermal equilibrium are used for analysis. Reference is made to the two previous articles by authors.

Institution :

Submitted : June 5, 1954

VETROV, B.N.

VETROV, B.N.; TODES, O.M.

Measurement of the coefficient of heat emission from the gas flow to the furnace charge in nonadiabatic heating-up conditions. (MIRA 8:10)
Zhur.tekh.fiz.25 no.7:1217-1231 Jl'55.
(Heat--Transmission) (Smelting furnaces)

VETROV, B. N.

VETROV, B.N.; TODES, O.M.

Heating-up by means of the longitudinal heat conductivity of granulated materials located in a tube under nonadiabatic conditions. Part 2. Zhur.tekh.fiz.25 no.7:1232 Jl'55. (MLRA 8:10)

(Heat--Transmission) (Smelting furnaces)

ВЕТРОВ В.Я.

MATSUK, Yu.P., inzhener; VETROV, B.Ya., inzhener.

Using all for cooling abrrel cylinders of EP screw presses.
Masl.-zhir.prom. 23 no.6:13-14 '57. (MLRA 10:7)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zhirov (for Matsuk).
2. Nevinnomysskiy maslozavod (for Vetrov).
(Oil industries--Equipment and supplies)

VETROV, B.Ya., inzhener

Structural changes in the screw press for preliminary removal of oil. Masl.-zhir.prom.20 no.5:28 '55. (MLRA 8:11)

1. Nevinnomysskiy maslozavod
(Power presses) (Oil industries--Equipment and supplies)

VETROV, D., inzh.

Postman of the planet Earth. Znan. sila 36 no.12:13-16 D '61.
(MIRA 15:1)

(Communication and traffic)

AUTHORS: Vetrov, D.S., and Soroka, I.N. SOV/19-58-6-629/685

TITLE: A Device for Putting Explosive Shells Into Blast Drill Holes (Ustroystvo dlya podachi patronov VV vo vzryvnyye skvazhiny)

PERIODICAL: Byulleten' izobreteniy, 1958, Nr 6, p 139 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Class 78e, 1. Nr 113735 (584756 of 17 Oct 1957). Submitted to the Committee for Inventions and Discoveries at the Ministers Council of USSR. A device for mechanized loading of explosive shells into drill holes; including a pneumatic cylinder with a piston and rod provided with friction grips for rods; moving the explosive charge by compressed air actuating the piston rod.

Card 1/1

VETROV, D.S., gornyy inzhener; SOROKA, I.N., inzhener-mekhanik

New techniques of charging upraise holes. Gor. zhur. no.5:71-72 My '60. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Leninogorskiy polemetallicheskiy kombinat.
(Blasting--Equipment and supplies)

AUTHOR: Vetrov, D.S. SOV/19-58-6-663/685

TITLE: A Device for Removing Frozen Material From Bodies of Transport Vehicles (Ustroystvo dlya osvobozhdeniya kuzovov transportnykh povozok ot primerzshego k nim materiala)

PERIODICAL: Byulleten' izobreteniy, 1958, Nr 6, p 147 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Class 81e, 104. Nr 113429 (585979 of 10 Nov 1957). Submitted to the Committee for Inventions and Discoveries at the Ministers Council of USSR. A device with a striking tool on an inclined swivelling and reciprocatively mobile rod controlled by pneumatic plungers, designed to knock frozen material off dumping vehicles; the device can thus be used for unloading vehicles with tip-up bodies. In another variation a pneumatic shovel is used as a striking instrument.

Card 1/1

VETROV, G.P.; KAL'FUS, M.K.

Long-distance piping of air to an oxygen section. Kislorod 10 no.5: 24-25 '57. (MIRA 11:4)

(Oxygen) (Air)

L 27948-66

ACC NR: AP6017708 SOURCE CODE: UR/0105/66/000/001/0085/0086

AUTHOR: Bertinov, A. I.; Voronetskiy, B. B.; Gendel'man, B. R.; Girshberg, V. V.; Gromov, V. I.; Druzhinin, N. N.; Kunitskiy, N. P.; Naumenko, I. Ye.; Petrov, I. I.; Petrov, G. N.; Rusakov, V. G.; Silayev, E. F.; Slezhanovskiy, O. V.; Syromyatnikov, I. A.; Tulin, V. S.; Filin, N. M.; Tselikov, A. I.; Chilikin, M. G.; Yun'kov, M. G.

ORG: none

TITLE: Engineer N. A. Tishchenko (on his 60th birthday)

SOURCE: Elektrichestvo, no. 1, 1966, 85-86

TOPIC TAGS: electric engineering personnel, metallurgic furnace, electric equipment

ABSTRACT: Nikolay Afanas'yevich Tishchenko completed the Khar'kov Electrotechnical Institute in 1930, after working as an electrician in a metallurgical plant from 1923-1926. He was active in the development of domestically produced electrical equipment for rolling mills and metallurgical furnace works. He was active during WWII in restoring electrical equipment damaged by the Germans. After the war, he was active in developing electrical drive equipment for both domestic and foreign metallurgical plants. He has been active in scientific work, publishing over 45 works in such varied fields as electric drives, equipment reliability and productivity of labor. Orig. art. has: 1 figure. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 09, 13 / SUBM DATE: none

UDC: 621.34

Card 1/1 BLG

67-5-5/12

AUTHORS: Vetrov, G. P., Kal'fus, M. K.

TITLE: The Practice of Remote Air Supply of an Oxygen Plant by Means of a Pipeline (Praktika zabora vozdukha kislorodnym tsekhom po truboprovodu na dal'nem rasstoyanii).

PERIODICAL: Kislorod, 1957, Nr 5, pp. 24-25 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the factory area of the Plant for Synthetic Caoutchouc in Karaganda there are beside the technological halls two more great carbide halls as well as halls for the production of great quantities of acetylene, which serve also for its hydration to acetyldehyde. During production in these halls it is unavoidable that acetylene is constantly effused into the air. The air fractionating blocks are equipped with acetylene adsorbers. These could, however, not save the plants from an explosion in 1953. Of late, after the installation of the new pipeline, the adsorbers are not longer switched on. The remote air-supply, as a protection against air impurities, was introduced in 1949. From the working practice of the oxygen plant it was seen that the remote air-supply sufficiently protects the air fractionating apparatus against acetylene accumulation. The cases where the acetylene analysis was positive became more rare. The analyses were made three times a day by means

Card 1/2

The Practice of Remote Air Supply of an Oxygen Plant by Means of a Pipeline. 67-5-5/12

of the condensation-calorimetric method. In connection with the air-supply from the area of the oxygen plant the authors also investigated the wind directions and their influence on the accumulation of acetylene in the apparatus in the course of 13 days. On this occasion it turned out that the wind direction as well as the distance between the air fractionating hall and the source of impurity influence the accumulation of acetylene in the apparatus. When the pipeline for the air-supply is sufficiently distant from the production site of acetylene it can not completely avoid the entrance and the accumulation of acetylene but it can decrease its content in the apparatus. There is 1 table.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

1. Acetylene-Determination 2. Air-Purification

Card 2/2

VETROV, I. [Vietrov, I.], inzh.

New diesel locomotive. Znan. ta pratsia no. 1:15 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:4)

(Diesel locomotives)

KUZ'MENKO, V.A. (Kiyev); VETROV, I.Ye., inzh. (Kiyev)

Traffic safety to be placed under public control. Zhel. dor. transp. 47 no.6:60-63 Je '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Zamestitel' nachal'nika sluzhby lokomotivnogo khozyaystva Yugo-Zapadnoy dorogi (for Kuz'menko).

VETROV, I.Ye.

Methods for better training of specialists for the operation of electric and diesel locomotives. Zhel.dor.transp. 44 no.7:42-44 Jl '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Zamestitel' nachal'nika Kiyevskoy tekhnicheskoy shkoly mashinistov lokomotivov.
(Locomotive engineers--Education and training)

VETROV, I. Yu. [Vietrov, I. IU.]

Diesel locomotives with hydraulic drive. Nauka i zhyttia 11 no.2:14-15 F '61. (MIRA 14:3)
(Diesel locomotives--Hydraulic drive)

VETROV, I.D., redaktor; KHOTENKO, A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor; TRUKHANOVA, A., [illegible]nicheskiy redaktor

[Code of labor law of White Russia] Kodeks zakonov o trude Belorusskoi SSR. Ofitsial'nyi tekst s izmeneniiami na 1 sentiabria 1956 goda i s prilozheniem sistematizirovannykh materialov. Minsk, Gos.izd-vo BSSR, 1957. 221 p. (MLRA 10:7)
(White Russia--Labor laws and legislation)

VETROV, I. D.

AUTHOR: Vetrov, I., Engineer (Baku) 84-12-35/49

TITLE: What Prevents Economizing Fuel (Chto meshayet ekonomit' aviatoplivo)

PERIODICAL: Grazhdanskaya aviatsiya, 1957, Nr 12, p 28 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author first refers to an unidentified operational unit, where fuel economy was achieved by means of proper adjustment of the fuel-injection assembly of the ASh-82FN engine, an exact computation of flights to comply with the schedule, the use of "cruising graphs", and optimum speeds of 45 to 60 per cent of the maximum output of the power plant. Criticism is directed against the Fuel Consumption Norms issued in February 1952, which are based on the actual flight time. The author demands that the distance covered will be made the basis of fuel allowances. Along with the plane crews, the maintenance workshops and the traffic control agencies are held responsible for fuel economy.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 1/1

VETROV, IU. A.

Zemleroinye mashiny [Excavating machinery]. Kiev, Gostekhizdat USSR, 1952.

SO: Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Vol. 6 No. 8 November 1953

SERGEYEV, N.V.; VETROV, I.Ye.; DROZDOV, A.A., inzh., prepodavatel';
SAVEL'YEV, S.T., inzh., prepodavatel'; SURKIS, M.N., inzh.,
prepodavatel'; BULATOV, B.N., inzh., prepodavatel'; [illegible], V.B.,
inzh., prepodavatel'; FEL'DMAN, N.F., prepodavatel'

Once more about the training of locomotive servicing brigades.
Elek. i tepl. tiag. 6 no.5:44 My '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Nachal'nik Kiyevskoy tekhnicheskoy shkoly (for Sergeyev).
2. Zamestitel' nachal'nika Kiyevskoy tekhnicheskoy shkoly
(for Vetrov). 3. Kiyevskaya tekhnicheskaya shkola (for
Drozdov, Savel'yev, Surkis, Bulatov, Dukler, Fel'dman).
(Railroads--Employees)
(Locomotives--Maintenance and repair)

KRYLOV, A.P. (Kiyev); KUZ'MENKO, V.A. (Kiyev); VETROV, I.Ye., inzh.(Kiyev)

Larger volume of transportation with a smaller expenditure of fuel; from the experience of the Southwestern Railroad. Zhel. dor. transp. 45 no.3:70-72 Mr '63. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Nachal'nik sluzhby lokomotivnogo khozyaystva Yugo-Zapadnoy zheleznoy dorogi (for Krylov). 2. Nachal'nik lokomotivnogo depo Darnitsa Yugo-Zapadnoy zheleznoy dorogi (for Kuz'menko). 3. Lokomotivnoye depo Darnitsa Yugo-Zapadnoy zheleznoy dorogi (for Vetrov).

(Railroads--Management)
(Diesel locomotives)

VETROV, I.Ye., inzh. (Kiyev)

Ways to reduce the expenditure of diesel fuel. Zhel. dor. transp. 46 no.10:59-61 O '64. (MIRA 17:11)

ISAKOV, A.A. (Kemerovskaya oblast'); ZHURGARAYEV, Amangel'dy (Dzhambul'-skaya obl., KazSSR); VLADIMIROV, A. (Asbest); FRIMAN, L.I. (Yaroslavl'); KILIMNIK, Ya.Ye. (Vinnitsa); TEREKHOV, I.A. (Skopin); AKDAULETOV, N.A. (pos.Mertuk. KazSSR); ZAKHARKIN, V.Ye. (pos.Rudtsev, Tul'skaya oblast'); SHESTOPAL, G.A. (Moskva); KOTIY, O.A. (Yaroslavl'); GAUKHMAN, V.A. (Moskva); LOPSHITS, A.M. (Yaroslavl'); SERGUSHOV, S.A. (Yaroslavl'); GOTMAN, E.G. (Pechora); VETROV, K.V. (Putintsevo, Vostochno-Kazakhstanskoy obl.); MIKHELEVICH, Sh.Kh. (Daugavpils); SKOPETS, Z.A. (Yaroslavl'); RYBAKOV, L.M. (Yaroslavl'); CHEGODAYEV, A.I. (Gavrilov-Yam)

Problems. Mat.v shkole no.6:85-92 N-D '62. (MIRA 16:1)
(Mathematics--Problems, exercises, etc.)

VETROV, M.

Problems prompted by life. NTO 4 no.1:44-45 Ja '62.
(MIRA 15:1)

1. Zamestitel' predsedatelya soveta nauchno-tekhnicheskogo obshchestva Permskogo neftepererabatyvayushchego zavoda.
(Perm--Petroleum refineries)

VETROV, M., polkovnik

Patriotic and international obligation. Voen. vest. 41 no.4:
47-50 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:4)
(Russia--Armed forces)
(Russia--Relations (General) with foreign countries)

VETROV, Mikhail Sergeyevich; TSYBULEVSKIY, B.I., red.; BELYAYEV, V.A., tekhn.red.

[In Cambodia, ancient country of the Khmers], V Kambodzhe - drevnei strane Khmerov. Moskva, Izd-vo In-ta mezhdunar. otnoshenii, 1958. 63 p. (MIRA 11:8)
(Cambodia--Description and travel)

VETROV, N.

Paper made from reed. Tekh.mol 29 no.5:32 '61. (MIRA 14:5)
(Reed products) (Paper industry)

VETROV, N.I.

Unused reserves. Elek. i tepl. tiaga no.4:19-21 Ap '57.
(MLRA 10:6)

1. Glavnyy inzhener sluzhby elektrifikatsii i energeticheskogo khozyaystva Moskovsko-Ryazanskoy dorogi.
(Electric railroads--Wires and wiring)

BELYAYEV, Igor' Aleksandrovich; VAYNSHTEYN, Boris Zinov'yevich; VETROV, N.I., inzh., retsenzent; KALININ, V.K., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; KHITROVA, N.A., tekhn. red.

[Mechanization of work and automation of systems in contac-network maintenance] Mekhanizatsiia rabot i avtomatizatsiia ustroistv na distantsiiakh kontaktnoi seti. Moskva, Transzheldorizdat, 1963. 84 p. (MIRA 16:5)
(Electric railroads—Wires and wiring)

BELYAYEV, I.A., inzh.; VETROV, N.I., inzh.; MARGOLIS, S.M., inzh.; BORZENKO, Ye.A., inzh., retsenzent; MIKHEYEV, V.P., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; GORCHAKOVA, O.D., inzh., red.; VOROB'YEVA, L.V., tekhn. red.

[Installation, operation and repair of overhead contact systems] Montazh, ekspluatatsiia i remont kontaktnoi seti. Moskva, "Transport," 1964. 294 p. (MIRA 17:3)

MIKHEYEV, V.P.; AGEYEVA, I.A.; SDVIZHKOV, N.S.; VETROV, N.I., inzh., retsenzent; KALININ, V.K., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; MURAV'YEVA, N.D., tekhn. red.

[Decreasing the wear of contact wires; work practice of the staff of the West Siberian railroad] Umen'shenie iznosa kontaktnykh provodov; opyt raboty kollektiva Zapadno-Sibirskoi dorogi. Moskva, Izd-vo "Transport," 1964. 89 p. (MIRA 17:3)

VETROV, N.I.

Constantly increase the reliability of service of overhead contact systems. Elek.i tepl.tiaga 6 no.1:26-28 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Zamestitel' nachal'nika sluzhby elektrifikatsii i energeticheskogo khozyaystva Moskovskoy dorogi.
(Electric railroads--Maintenance and repair)
(Electric lines--Overhead)

KIL'MAN, Ya.I., kand. tekhn. nauk; KUZ', N.P.; VETROV, N.Ye.; ALEKSEYEVA, M.N.

Using wash water and main filtrate for the preparation of ammonium carbonate. Trudy GIAP no.8:164-172 '57. (MIRA 12:9)
(Ammonium carbonate)

VETROV, Nikolay Ivanovich; PRUDIUS, A.S., inzh., red.; KHITROV, P.A., tekhn.red.

[Handbook for foremen and brigade leaders of the railroad contact network] Spravochnik mastera i brigadira kontaktnoi seti zheleznykh dorog. Moskva, Vses.izdatel'sko-poligr.ob"edinenie M-va putei soobshcheniia, 1960. 262 p. (MIRA 13:5)
(Electric railroads--Wires and wiring)

VETROV, Nikolay Ivanovich; BELYAYEV, I.A., inzhener, redaktor; BOBROVA, Ye.N., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Repair of contact systems; work practices of a power supply section of the Moscow-Ryazan railroad] Remont kontaktnoi seti; opyt raboty uchastka energosnabzheniia Moskovsko-Riazanskoi dorogi. Moskva, Gos. transp. zhel-dor. izd-vo 1956. 75 p. (MLRA 10:2)
(Electric railroads--Repair)

VETROV, N.I.

Constantly increase the operational safety of overhead contact systems (to be continued). Elek.i tepl.tiaga 6 no.2:23-25 F '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Zamestitel' nachal'nika sluzhby elektrifikatsii i energeticheskogo khozyaystva Moskovskoy dorogi.
(Electric railroads—Wires and wiring)

VETROV, Nikolay Ivanovich; BORZENKO, Ye.A., inzh., retsenzent;
SIDOROV, N.I., inzh., red.; BOBROVA, Ye.N., tekhn. red.

[Operation and repair of overhead d.c. contact systems]
Ekspluatatsiia i remont kontaktnoi seti postoiannogo toka.
Moskva, Transzheldorizdat, 1962. 166 p. (MIRA 15:9)
(Electric railroads—Maintenance and repair)
(Electric lines—Overhead)

9.6150
5.5900(1043, 1228, 1273)
26.2312
11.1320

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S/120/60/000/006/021/045
E032/E514

AUTHORS: Tal'roze, V.L., Dekabrun, L.L., Tantsyrev, G.D., Frankevich, Ye.L., Vetrov, O.D., Lyubimova, A.K., Lavrovskaya, G.K., Yaroslavtsev, V.I., Grishin, V.D., Skurat, V.Ye. and Yukhvidin, A.Ya.

TITLE: The PMC-2 (RMS-2) Mass Spectrometer Designed for Studying Chemical Reactions and the Determination of Free Radicals

PERIODICAL: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, 1960, No.6, pp.78-84

TEXT: A double magnetic mass-spectrometer designed for studying reactions in the gaseous phase and, in particular, for the determination of free radicals is described. Two methods are used to produce the ions. In the first method the mixture to be analysed is ionized by charge transfer to specially produced ions. The latter are formed in a separate ion gun by means of electron bombardment and are mass-analysed in a small magnetic analyser. In the second method the mixture under consideration is ionized directly by electron bombardment. Quasi-monochromatization is achieved by a method based on that reported by Fox et al. (Ref.11). The gas from the "reactor" is introduced into the ion source in the
Card 1/6

form of a molecular beam which is mechanically interrupted at a known frequency. In distinction to the method described by Foner and Hudson (Ref.2), in which the molecular and ion beams are perpendicular, in the present system the two beams are coaxial, which means that smaller voltages are necessary for the "extraction" of the ions from the ionization region and it is possible to reduce the intensity of the background mass-spectrum. A particular feature of the present instrument is the use (in the measuring part of the spectrometer) of K-stabilization of parameters such as the accelerating voltage, the voltage supplying the detector, the emission current of the ion gun cathode, and the supply voltage for the ion source cathode. This was described by the second of the present authors in Ref.10. The mass numbers are determined from a knowledge of the magnetic field which in turn is measured with the aid of a Hall probe (germanium crystal). The basic mass spectrometric arrangement employed is shown in Fig.2. Products of chemical reactions taking place in the "reactor" I enter the region II through a small aperture in the thin glass diaphragm 8
Card 2/6

ASSOCIATION: Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR (Institute of Chemical Physics, AS, USSR)

SUBMITTED: October 15, 1959

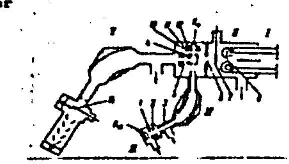

Fig.2
I - reactor, III - ion gun, IV - small magnetic analyser, V - large magnetic analyser

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ACCESSION NR: AP4020295 S/0139/64/000/001/0026/0031

AUTHORS: Yatrov, O. D.; Dekabrun, L. L.

TITLE: Pulse apparatus for measuring nuclear magnetic relaxation time

SOURCE: IVUZ. Fizika, no. 1, 1964, 26-31

TOPIC TAGS: nuclear relaxation, spin lattice, magnetic field, radio frequency, pulse generation, nuclear magnetization, precession, pulse modulator, amplifier

ABSTRACT: The construction details of a pulse-measuring instrument have been described. Measurement of a wide range of nuclear relaxation times T_1 and T_2 in liquids as well as in solid bodies is possible using this apparatus. T_1 is the spin-lattice relaxation time and T_2 is the spin-spin or transverse relaxation time. For both relaxation measurements the specimen is placed in a constant magnetic field H_0 and, after attaining thermal equilibrium, is subjected to the action of radio frequency (rf) field H_1 in the form of a direct pulse. The frequency field H_1 must satisfy the resonance condition $\omega = \gamma H_0$

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ACCESSION NR: AP4020295

γ-gyromagnetic ratio. Under the rf field the nuclear magnetization vector departs from its equilibrium position by the angle Θ where

$$\Theta = \gamma H_1 t_w.$$

A list of methods for measuring the relaxation time is given, consisting of measuring the decay of spin-echo amplitudes and the decay of free precession after the rf impulse. The block-diagram of an instrument for measuring the relaxation time is given. The specimen is bombarded by an rf pulse coming in from the amplifier capacity of a transmitting counter coil. The amplifier capacity is guided by a modulator which receives the pulses from a programmer. The time sequence of these pulses is determined experimentally by selecting a particular program. The instrument is also shown to be capable of measuring the self-diffusion coefficient. Orig. art. has: 4 formulas, 3 figures, and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 27Sep62 DATE ACQ: 31Mar64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: EC NO REF SOV: 001 OTHER: 011

Card 2/2

VETROV, O.D.; DEKABRUN, L.L.

Pulse apparatus for measuring nuclear magnetic relaxation times.
Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; fiz. no.1:26-31 '64. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Moskovskiy inzhenerno-fizicheskiy institut.

VETROV, O.D. (Moskva); DEKABRUN, L.L. (Moskva)

Multipurpose pulse train generator. Avtom. i telem. 24 no.11:1589-1592 N '63. (MIRA 16:12)

TAL'ROZE, V.L.; DEKABRUN, L.L.; TANTSYREV, G.D.; FRANKEVICH, Ye.L.; VETROV, O.D.; LYUBIMOVA, A.K.; LAVROVSKAYA, G.K.; YEROFEYEV, V.I.; GRISHIN, V.D.; SKURAT, V.Ye.; YUKHVIDIN, A.Ya.

Mass spectrometer RMS-2 for investigating chemical reactions and identifying free radicals. Prib. i tekh. eksp. no.6:78-84 N-D '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR.
(Mass spectrometry) (Radicals (Chemistry))
(Chemical reactions)

VETROV, O.D.

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11.1320

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S/120/60/000/006/021/045
E032/E514

AUTHORS: Tal'rose, V.L., Dekabrun, L.L., Tantsyrev, G.D., Frankevich, Ye.L., Vetrov, O.D., Lyubimova, A.K., Lavrovskaya, G.K., Yerofeyev, V.I., Grishin, V.D., Shurat, V.Ye. and Yukhvidin, A.Ya.

TITLE: The PMC-2 (RMS-2) Mass Spectrometer Designed for Studying Chemical Reactions and the Determination of Free Radicals

PERIODICAL: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, 1960, No.6, pp.78-84

TEXT: A double magnetic mass-spectrometer designed for studying reactions in the gaseous phase and, in particular, for the determination of free radicals is described. Two methods are used to produce the ions. In the first method the mixture to be analysed is ionised by charge transfer to specially produced ions. The latter are formed in a separate ion gun by means of electron bombardment and are mass-analysed in a small magnetic analyser. In the second method the mixture under consideration is ionised directly by electron bombardment. Quasi-monochromatization is achieved by a method based on that reported by Fox et al. (Ref.11). The gas from the "reactor" is introduced into the ion source in the
Card 1/6

The PMC-2 (RMS-2) Mass Spectrometer Designed for Studying Chemical Reactions and the Determination of Free Radicals

form of a molecular beam which is mechanically interrupted at a known frequency. In distinction to the method described by Foner and Hudson (Ref.2), in which the molecular and ion beams are perpendicular, in the present system the two beams are coaxial, which means that smaller voltages are necessary for the "extraction" of the ions from the ionization region and it is possible to reduce the intensity of the background mass-spectrum. A particular feature of the present instrument is the use (in the measuring part of the spectrometer) of K-stabilization of parameters such as the accelerating voltage, the voltage supplying the detector, the emission current of the ion gun cathode, and the supply voltage for the ion source cathode. This was described by the second of the present authors in Ref.10. The mass numbers are determined from a knowledge of the magnetic field which in turn is measured with the aid of a Hall probe (germanium crystal). The basic mass spectrometric arrangement employed is shown in Fig.1. Products of chemical reactions taking place in the "reactor" I enter the region II through a small aperture in the thin glass diaphragm 8
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in the form of a molecular beam. This molecular beam is collimated further by the diaphragm 6 which separates the volume II from the region in which ionization takes place. A moveable screen 7 is placed in front of the diaphragm 6 and interrupts the molecular beam 33 times per sec. In the case of ionisation by charge transfer, the primary ions are produced in the ion gun III. The ion beam formed there is mass analysed in the 60° magnetic analyser IV which has a working radius of 100 mm. The primary ion beam, consisting of ions of the required mass, intersects the molecular beam and charge transfer takes place. In the case of ionization by electron impact, the source becomes analogous to that described by the first and fourth of the present authors in Ref.9. In the case of ionization by a monochromatized electron beam, the modulation of the molecular beam by the chopper 7 is not employed. The ion current in the mass-spectrometer is measured either by a d.c. amplifier or by an electron multiplier. The vacuum chamber of the mass-spectrometer is an all-metal system and all the sections are out-gassed at 300 to 350°C before the operation is begun. As an illustration of
Card 3/6

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E032/E514

The PMC-2 (RMS-2) Mass Spectrometer Designed for Studying Chemical Reactions and the Determination of Free Radicals

the possible applications of the instrument, data are quoted on the formation of free radicals in the pyrolysis of hydrazine. In these experiments the hydrazine entered from a glass container into a quartz capillary through a control valve. The capillary was heated to a known temperature, as a result of which the hydrazine decomposed into nitrogen, hydrogen, ammonia and some unstable products (Foner and Hudson, Ref.18). Fig.7 shows the distribution of line intensities in the mass-spectrum of hydrazine obtained by the charge transfer method using NH_3^+ ions formed from ammonia. The pressure in the source was 5×10^{-5} mm Hg and the pressure in the chamber of the small analyser was 4×10^{-5} mm Hg. For comparison, the dotted line shows the mass-spectrum obtained on bombarding hydrazine with 50 eV electrons. Fig.8 shows the intensity distribution obtained under similar conditions at 1000°C (dotted lines) and 25°C (continuous lines). Acknowledgments are expressed to Ye. K. Bassiyan, S. T. Vorob'yev, B. G. Belov, M. N. Morozov and M. I. Markin for assistance in this work. There are 8 figures and 20 references: 11 Soviet and 9 non-Soviet.

Card 4/6

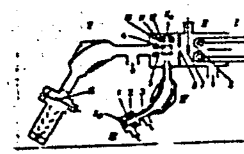
The PMC-2 (RMS-2) Mass Spectrometer Designed for Studying Chemical Reactions and the Determination of Free Radicals

ASSOCIATION: Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR (Institute of Chemical Physics, AS, USSR)

SUBMITTED: October 15, 1959

Fig.2

I - reactor, III - ion gun, IV - small magnetic analyser, V - large magnetic analyser



Card 5/6

E032/E514

The PMC-2 (RMS-2) Mass Spectrometer Designed for Studying Chemical Reactions and the Determination of Free Radicals

Fig.7

Comparison of mass-spectra of hydrazine obtained on electron bombardment (dotted) and charge transfer from NH_3^+ ions (full lines). Key: 1 - relative intensity, 2 - mass number.

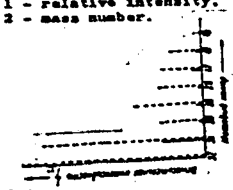
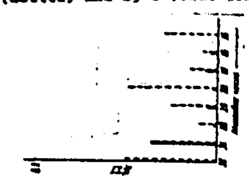


Fig.8

Charge transfer mass spectra of hydrazine and its decomposition products at 1000°C (dotted) and 25°C (full line).



Card 6/6

LAKHIN, P.V.; LYAPIDEVSKIY, O.P. [Liapideva'kyi, O.P.]; VETROV, O.P. [Vietrov, O.P.]

Methodology of the graphic recording of the quantity of biological fluids. Fiziol.zhur. [Ukr.] 10 no.4:558-560 Jl-Ag '64. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Institut fiziologii im. Bogomol'tsa AN UkrSSR, Kiyev.

PORADNYA, A.I., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof., retsenzent; VETROV, P.G., inzh., retsenzent; GUR'YEV, O.I., kand. arkh. red.; KOROVKEVICH, V.V., inzh., red.; REYZ, M.B., red.izd-va; PUL'KINA, Ye.A., tekhn. red.

[Apartment houses made of cellular concrete] Zhilye doma iz iacheistogo betona; sbornik nauchnykh trudov. Leningrad, Gosstroiizdat, 1963. 235 p. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Akademiya stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR. Leningradskiy filial.

(Concrete construction) (Apartment houses)

VETROV, P.G., inzh.

Recent developments in designing industrial buildings. Biul. tekh.inform. po stroi. 5 no.11:5-6 N '59.
(MIRA 13:4)

(Industrial buildings)
(Precast concrete construction)

VETROV, P.I.

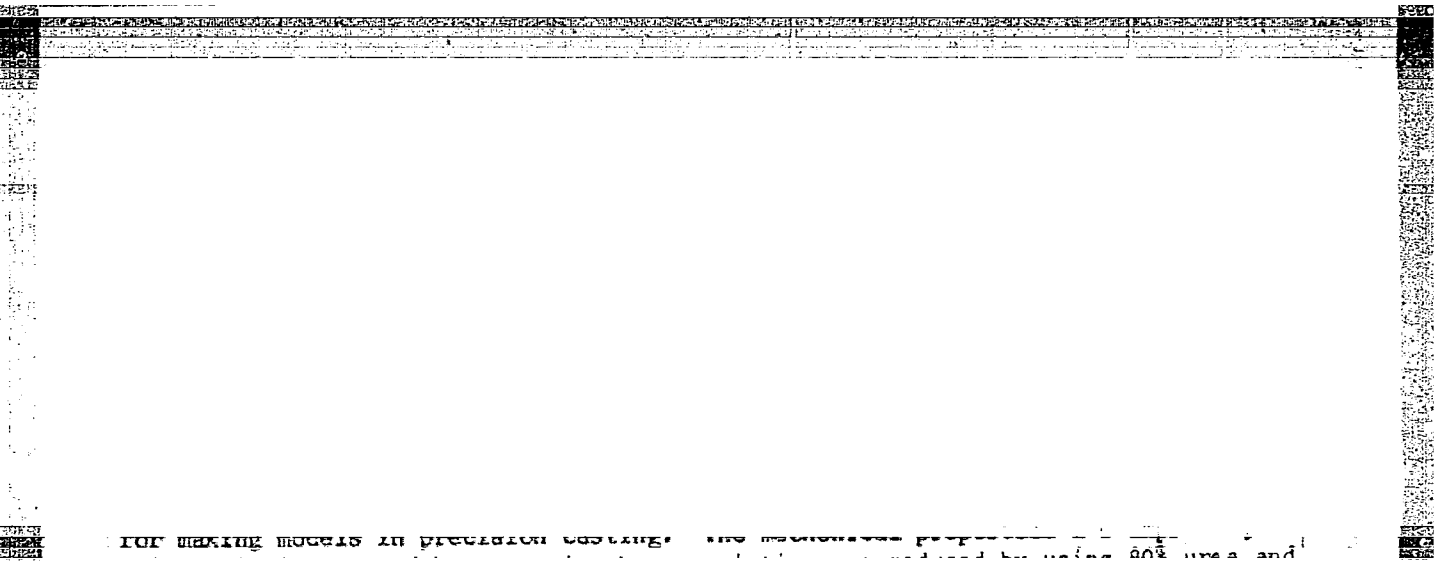
SHATSKIY, M.M.; MILLER, V.N.; GRECHEN, A.A.; PASHCHENKO, N.Ye.; VETROV, P.I.

The "POR" valve for regulating heat output of one-pipe running-water radiators. Mats.i issobr.predl.v stroi. no.73:13-15 '54. (MLRA 7:6)
(Radiators)

VETROV, P. V.

Assembling of distribution transformers Moskva, Glav. red. energ. lit-ry, 1936.
mic 53-517
Collation of the original 64 p.

Microfilm AC-115



20% polyvinyl alcohol.

VETROV, F. V.

Shagal, N. E., jt. au. Assembling of distribution transformers Moskva, Glav. red. energ. lit-ry, 1936. (Mic 53-517) Collation 64 p.

Microfilm AC-115

VETROV, R.M., inzhener.

What results from wrongly placed switch boxes. Zhel.dor.transp. 37 no.10:59-60 O '55. (MLRA 9:1)

(Railroads--Switches)

VETROV, S.

Achieve new goals. Sov. profsoiuzy 17 no.13:19-21 Jl '61.
(MIRA 14:7)

1. Predsedatel' rabochego komiteta sovkhoza "Dvurechnyy", Yesil'skogo rayona, TSelinnogo kraya.
(Esil' District--Socialist competition)
(State farms) (Trade unions)

VETROV, S. V.

"Piezoelectric Methods for Determination of Stresses in Pillars in Mining Nonferrous Ore Deposits." Sub 5 Jun 51, Moscow Inst of Nonferrous Metals and Gold imeni M. I. Kalinin

Dissertations presented for science and engineering degrees in Moscow during 1951.

SO: Sum. No. 480, 9 May 55

KULIKOV, A.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; AZIMOV, R.Sh., kand.tekhn.nauk; VETROV, S.V., kand.tekhn.nauk

"Chamber system of mining in the mining industry" by S.G. Borisenko and F.A.Kopitsa. Reviewed by A.V.Kulikov, R.Sh.Azimov, S.V.Vetrov. Gor.zhur. no.4:77-78 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:4)
(Mining engineering) (Kopitsa, F.A.)
(Borisenko, S.G.)

VETROV, V., inzhener-mekhanik.

Some ship repair problems. Mor. flot 7 no.10:45-46 O '47.
(Ships--Maintenance and repair) (MIRA 9:6)

VETROV, V.

PA 30T97

USSR/Ships - Repair
Shipbuilding

Oct 1947

"Some Questions on Ship Repairing," Engr Mechanic V. Vetrov, 1 p

"Morskoy Flot" No 10

Short discussion of ship repair problems, touching on the more complete preparation and planning by the ship's administration prior to coming into the yard for repairs, the difficulties of determining the cost of repairs, and questions arising in bookkeeping.

LC

30T97

VETROV, Vladimir Aleksandrovich, ed.

(The mineral resources of the Western Siberian region) Novosibirsk, Ogiz, 1934-35) (49-44390)

TN110.S5Z3

1. Mines and mineral resources - Siberia. I. Vasil'ev, Aleksandr Alekseevich, 188?- II. Vetrov, Vladimir Aleksandrovich, ed.

VETROV, VLADIMIR ALEKSANDROVICH, JT. ED.

Transactions of the Siberian Regional Sceintific Research Congress Novosibirsk, Krasnoe znamia v Tomske 1927-28. 5v. in 1. maps. (48-36322)
HC481. S5 L926

VETROV, Vladimir Aleksandrovich, ed.

The mineral resources of the Western Siberian region Novoskbirsk, Ogiz. 1934-35. 3v. maps. (49-44390)

TN110.S5Z3

VETROV, V.

A book which cannot be recommended to the readers ("Trade unions and the Soviet state" by A.V.Piatkov. Reviewed by V.Vetrov). Sov. profsoiuzy 17 no.1:58-59 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:1)
(Trade unions) (Piatakov, A.V.)

VARSHAVSKIY, A.S.; SMIRNOV, I.A.; BATISHCHEV, V.A.; KANAYEV, G.Ye.; CHUYKO, F.M.; VETROV, V.D.; YURIN, B.A., red.; KOROBOVA, N.D., tekhn. red.

[Handclasp of millions] Rukopozhatie millionov. [By] A.S. Varshavskii i dr. Moskva, Profizdat, 1962. 270 p. (MIRA 16:4)

1. World Trade Union Congress. 5th, Moscow, 1961. (Trade unions--Congresses)

SEMENOV, Vladimir Iosifovich; VETROV, V.D., red.; RAKOV, S.I., tekhn.red.

[Our homeland in 1965] Nasha rodina v 1965 godu. Moskva, Izd-vo VTsSPS Profizdat, 1959. 115 p. (MIRA 13:4)
(Russia--Economic policy)

VETROV, V.D.; KOSTIN, V., red.; DANILINA, A., tekhn. red.

[When you love your work....] Kogda liubish' svoe delo. Moskva, Gospolitizdat, 1962. 94 p. (MIRA 15:6)
(Labor and laboring classes)

VeTROV, V.G.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/3407

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Energeticheskiy institut im. G.M. Krzhizhanovskogo

Problemy energetiki; sbornik posvyashchayetsya akademiku G.M. Krzhizhanovskomu (Problems of Power Engineering; Collection of Articles Dedicated to Academician G.M. Krzhizhanovskiy) Moscow, 1959. 851 p. Errata slip inserted. 2,500 copies printed.

Eds. of Publishing House: R.D. Astrushin, P.V. Dubkov, P.I. Zubkov, and S.M. Moyzhes; Tech. Ed.: T.A. Prusakova; Editorial Board: A.V. Vinter, Academician (Deceased), V.I. Popkov (Resp. Ed.) Corresponding Member, Academy of Sciences USSR, V.I. Veyts, A.S. Predvoditelev, M.A. Styrikovich, Z.F. Chukhanov, N.E. Bogdanova, Candidate of Technical Sciences, B.K. Knalov, Candidate of Technical Sciences, M.M. Lebedev, Candidate of Technical Sciences, and I.N. Sundukov.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended as a tribute to the memory of Academician G.M. Krzhizhanovskiy.

COVERAGE: The collection contains sixty articles by former students and coworkers of the deceased Academician. The articles deal with problems of a wide range of subjects in the field of power engineering: problems of the regional development of electrical and thermal power engineering, power engineering technology, and the physics of combustion. No personalities are mentioned. References are given after most articles.

Burov, Yu. G., V.A. Smirnov. Investigation of Heat Exchange in Pellicular Condensation of Pure Vapors 411

Surinov, Yu.A. Basic Methods of the Present Theory of Heat Exchange of Radiation 423

Andriasov, V.N., G.L. Polyak. Photographic Method of Measuring Luminous Flames 470

Styrikovich, M.A., I. Kh. Khaybullin, and L.K. Khokhlov. Effect of the Rules of Solubility of Substances in Water Vapor on Boiler Water 483

Fateyev, Ye.M. The Role of Science in the Development of Soviet Wind Technology 496

Styrikovich, M.A., M.E. Shitsman. Results of the Activity of the Commission for High Parameter Steam and Scientific Tasks in Increasing the Reliability and Economy of Thermal Electric Power Stations in the Future 526

Chukhanov, Z.F. Basic Principles of Power Engineering 543

Chukhanov, Z.F. Problem of the Mechanism of Thermal Decomposition of Fuels 564

Shapatina, Ye.A. Dynamics of the Process of Separating Volatile Substances From Solid Fuels 575

Kalyuzhnyy, V.V. High-Speed "Bertinization" of Solid Fuels (Retarded Combustion) 583

Kashurichev, A.P. Intensity of Heating Fuels and Control of the Process of Their Thermal Decomposition 595

Khitrin, L.N. Theory of Combustion and Problems of Intensification of the Processes of Burning 605

Speysher, V.A., V.N. Zyevlev, V.I. Anreyev, B.B. Smirnov. Burning of Turbulent Gas-Air Streams in Uniflow Fireproof Chambers 637

Shelestin, Yu.P., V.G. Vetrov. Two-Stage High-Speed Furnaces 659

Lykov, A.V. Mass-Heat Exchange in State and Chemical Transformations 673

Smirnov, M.S. Heating Damp Substances 681

Chukhanov, Z.F., A.M. Nikolayev, A.P. Kashurichev. Utilization of Cut Peat in Power Engineering 687

Soloukhin, R.I. Flows of Gas During Ignition Occurring Beyond the Shock Wave 735

Pushkin, V.S. Structure of Heterogeneous Flows in a Shock Front 745

Predvoditelev, A.S. Motion of Combustion Zone as a Hydrodynamic Heterogeneity 793

Dotsenko, B.B. Making Sutherland Formulae More Precise for Kinetic Gas Coefficients 817

Pereleshina, A.P. Physical and Chemical Properties of Thermistors Manufactured From Manganic Oxide 808

3/2

VETROV, V. G. Cand Tech Sci — (diss) "Investigation of a method for intensifying the burning of fine-powder and dust fuels in curvidinear channels with the aid of fireproof layer brickwork," Moscow, 1960, 23 pp, 200 cop. Energetics Institute im G. M. Krzhizhanovskiy, AS USSR) (KL, 4 2-60, 113)

VETROV, V.I.

Hydraulic fracturing in the gas wells of the Stavropol fields. (MIRA 17:8)
Gaz. prom. 8 no.2:13-14 '63.

VETROV, V. N.

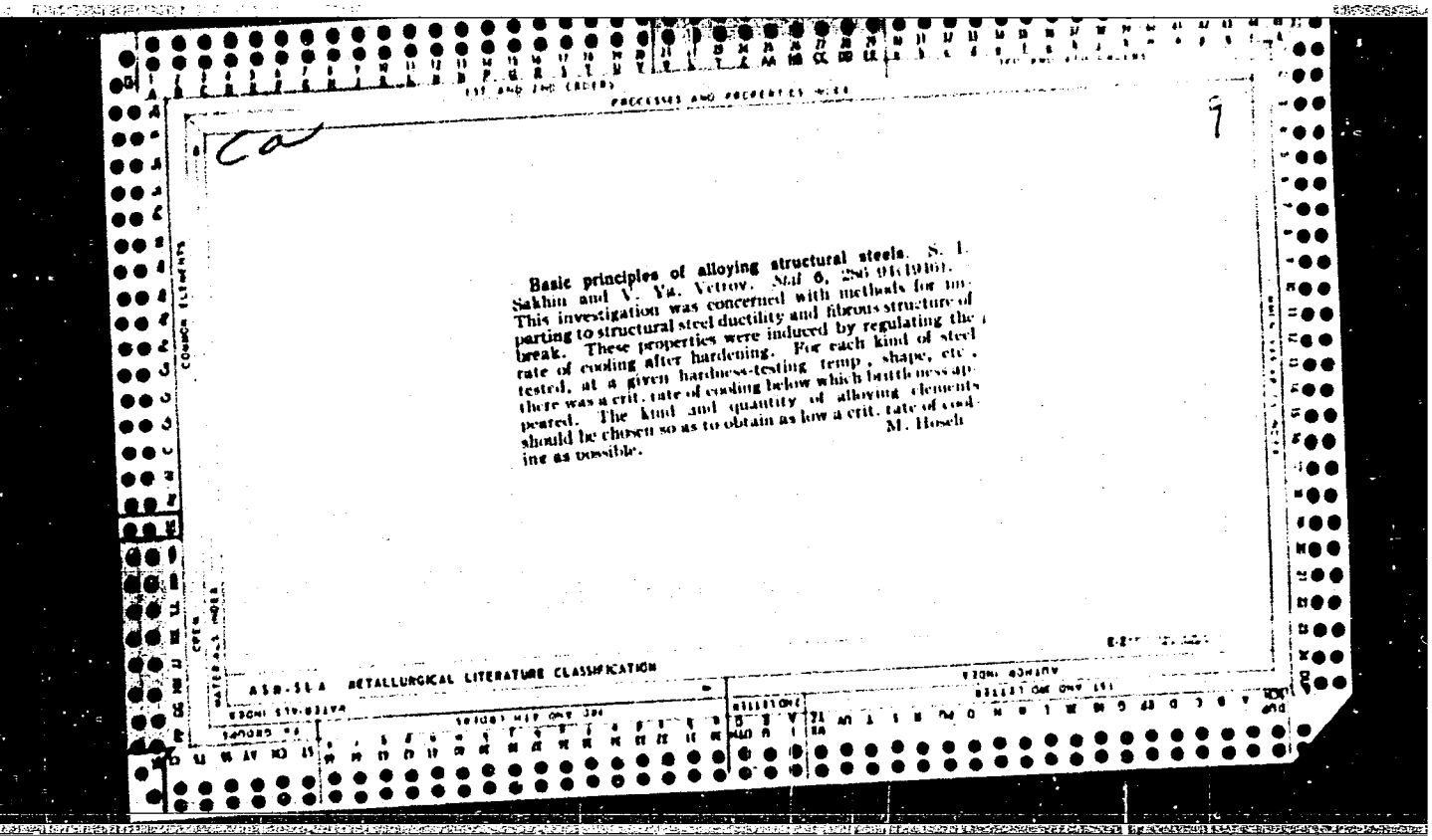
VETROV, V. N. -- "Graphic Work as One of the Means of Training in the Higher Grades of Secondary Schools." Acad Pedagogical Sci RSFSR, Moscow, 1955. (Dissertations for the Degree of Candidate of Pedagogical Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis: No. 39, 24 Sept 55

VETHOV, Ya.M.

Productive work of boarding school students. Politekh. obuch. no.5:29-37 My '58. (MIRA 11:5)

1.Direktor shkoly-internata No.19, Moskva.
(Printing--Study and teaching)
(Boarding schools)



Basic principles of alloying structural steels. S. I. Sakhin and V. Ya. Vetrov. Stal 6, 251 (1946). This investigation was concerned with methods for imparting to structural steel ductility and fibrous structure of break. These properties were induced by regulating the rate of cooling after hardening. For each kind of steel tested, at a given hardness-testing temp., shape, etc., there was a crit. rate of cooling below which brittleness appeared. The kind and quantity of alloying elements should be chosen so as to obtain as low a crit. rate of cooling as possible.

M. Hosch

VETROV, YE. M.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/5084

International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy. 2d, Geneva, 1958.

Doklady sovetskikh uchenykh. [t.4] Khimiya radioelementov i radiatsionnykh prevrashcheniy (Reports of Soviet Scientists. v. 4.: Chemistry of Radioelements and Radiation Transformations) Moscow, Atomizdat, 1959. 323 p. 8,000 copies printed. (Series: Its: Trudy)

Ed. (Title page): A. P. Vinogradov, Academician; Ed.: V. I. Labazov; Tech. Ed.: Ye. I. Mazel'.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for scientists and engineers interested in the applications of radioactive materials in science and industry.

COVERAGE: The book contains 26 separate studies concerning various aspects of the chemistry of certain radioactive elements and the processes of radiation effect on matter. These reports discuss present-day methods of reprocessing irradiated nuclear fuel, research in the chemistry of mercury, thorium, uranium, plutonium, and americium, problems related to the sorption and burying of radioactive wastes, the radiolysis of aqueous solutions and of organic compounds, the mechanism of polymer chain grafting, and the effect of radiation on natural and synthetic rubbers. V. N. Prusakov edited the present volume. Most of the reports are accompanied by references. Contributors to individual investigations are mentioned in annotations to the Table of Contents.

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